

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

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[VOLUME X.

LEXINGTON:—Printed ON WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS by J. BRADFORD, on Main street: where Subscriptions, at Twenty-One Shillings Per Annum. Advertisements, Articles of Intelligence, Essays, &c. are thankfully received, and Printing in general executed in a neat and correct manner.

PRIVATE ENTERTAINMENT
FOR MAN AND HORSE,
On Main street, next door to Doctor Downing's,
By WILLIAM ALLEN.

FOR SALE,
The tract of LAND on which
I now live, lying about two miles from Lexington, near the Georgetown road, containing two hundred acres; it is well watered and timbered, most of it cleared, and the title indisputable. For terms apply to the subscriber who now resides on the premises.
FRANCIS DILL.
March 24.

For sale,
THE FOLLOWING TRACTS OF LAND.
ONE tract lying in the county of Campbell, on the waters of Locust creek, containing 2699 acres. One tract lying on Long Lick creek, a branch of Rough creek, Hardin county, about seven miles from Hardinsburg, containing 3250 acres.
The above lands will be disposed of on moderate terms; one half of the purchase money to be paid down, for the other a credit of twelve months will be given; the purchaser giving bond with approved sureties. Any person inclinable to purchase, may know the terms by applying to Capt. Robt. Craddock in Danville, or to JOHN W. HOLT, attorney at law, at Lexington for THOS. HOLT.

The managers of the Lexington Lodge Lottery having announced to the public, that the drawing of that lottery will certainly commence the 10th June next—adventurers in the Lexington Chances of Insurance Lottery, will take notice, that agreeably to the original plan thereof, the drawing of the former will determine the fate of the tickets of the latter.
A few Tickets remain on hand which may be had on application to the

MANAGERS.
Lexington, May 22, 1797.
WOODWARD COUNTY,
May Court of Quarter Sessions, 1797.
John Jackson complainant
AGAINST
John Briffle defendant.
IN CHANCERY.

The defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this state; on the motion of the plaintiff his attorney; it is ordered that the said defendant, do appear here on the first Monday in July next, and answer the bill of the plaintiff—and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Kentucky Gazette for two months successively, and published at the Court of Clear creek meeting-house, on some Sunday immediately after divine service, and at the front door of the court-house, in the town of Versailles.
(A Copy)
T. TURPIN, CLK.

Three Dollars Reward,
STRAYED from Lexington in April last, a light bay mare, seven years old, about fourteen hands and a half high, natural trotter, a small star in her face; and if I was not mistaken she has one white foot, had on a large bell tied with a little of broad cloth when she blows her breath very hard, had all round, brand

ed on the ear shoulder. Whoever delivers said mare to the subscriber in Lexington, or gives such information, that I get her, shall have the above reward.
LAWSON M. CULLOUGH.

For sale
FOR CASH OR MERCHANDISE,
Two thousand five hundred acres of LAND, lying on the Towns about 25 miles from the seat of government, and about ten from Drennon's lick—said land was located and surveyed in the name of Thomas Turpin, and adjacently a tract advertised by Mr. Turpin, of Woodford county. Any person inclinable to purchase, may know the terms by applying to Capt. Walker Baylor near Lexington, or to the subscriber in Garrard county.
WILLIAM M. BLEDSOE.
June 19.

Notice.
THE Partnership of Thomas Poffy, John Lazen, and Biker Ewing, trading under the firm of Thomas Poffy & Co. was dissolved the first day of April last, and the books and papers thereof placed in the hands of Biker Ewing & John Poffy for adjustment. The subscribers therefore earnestly request such persons as are indebted to said partnership to make immediate payment of their respective balances, in order that they may be enabled to discharge the debts by said firm.
EWMING & POFFY.
Frankfort June 8.

A NEW STORE.
I HAVE just received into my care in the brick house, lately occupied by Mr. William Kelly in Bourbon, a large and general assortment of Dry Goods, Hard Ware, Groceries and Queen's Ware; which I am authorized to sell upon the lowest terms for Cash, well cleaned Hemp, Wheat, Rye, Tobacco, raw Hides, Furs, full proof Whiskey, Salt, Sugar, and good flour in barrels; for which said articles of produce, a generous price will be given. I have also Iron and Nails left in my hands, to be sold for Cash. A few good Flories under seven years old, will be wanted.
AMOS EDWARDS.
Bourbon, March 1797.

LAST NOTICE.
The partnership of M'Goun & Galleman has been some time dissolved, by mutual consent, which was made known by a former advertisement. All persons indebted to them, are earnestly requested to make payment of their respective accounts to James M'Goun, before the 10th of April next. Those who do not assent to the dissolution of this partnership, may have their accounts put into the hands of proper officers for collection, and no further indulgence can be given.
JAMES M'GOUN,
JOHN CASTLEMAN.
March 22.

All persons for whom I located land, are desired to come forward and pay of their respective balances, in order for a division. I shall petition the different courts for a division—All persons who have any demands against me for land, are desired to come forward, as I am ready to discharge the same.
I have for sale twelve thousand acres of land, in Kentucky and Floyd's Counties, between eighteen and thirty miles from the Falls of Ohio, of a good quality, and lies level, which I will sell on reasonable terms for cash or negroes, and make a general warranty deed.
B. NICHOLSON.
March 16, 1797.

March court, 1797.
David Blanchard Complainant
Against
William T. Tabb, late at law to John Tabb, and George Corbin, Defendants.
IN CHANCERY.
The defendant Tabb, not having entered his appearance agreeably to an act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant is no inhabitant of this commonwealth, on the motion of the complainant by his attorney, it is ordered, that the defendant appear here on the first day of next court, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be advertised in one of the Kentucky Gazettes for two months successively, and posted at the court house door, of this county, and that this order be published at the door of the Baptist meeting house in Washington, this Sunday immediately after divine service, or the complainant's bill will be taken for confessed;—it appearing to the court that the former order made herein, was not executed.
(A Copy)
T. MARSHALL JUN. C. M. C.

For Sale,
SIX HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND,
OF SOIL EQUALLY TO ANY IN THE WESTERN COUNTRY,
LYING in Clarke county, on the waters of Stony, near Bramble's lick, and containing two farms, consisting of about sixty-six acres cleared with springs, gardens, orchards, pastures, excellent and convenient House and most Excellent Mill Seat. The terms may be made known by applying to the subscriber, living on the premises, or to Mr. Garland Bullock in Lexington.—Immediate possession will be given.
DAVID GIST,
PATERSON BULLOCK.
June 2, 1797.

Hughes and Fitzhugh,
H AVE for sale, at their Factory, near Hagerstown, Washington county, Maryland, A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF NAILS,
which they will dispose of on reasonable terms.
March 20, 1797.

Taken up by the subscriber,
By Chaplain's Work, in Mercer county, a bay Mare, thirteen hands one inch high, six years old, a small star, near hind foot white, branded on the near shoulder with a piece, trot naturally—apprehended on 10th.
THOMAS HOLT.

GEORGE ADAMS,
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has opened Tavern, in that commodious house on Main street the third door below Cross street; where those who please to favor him with their custom, shall meet with every possible attention.

FOR SALE,
THE FOLLOWING TRACTS OF LAND
IN THIS STATE.
5000 acres on the waters of Rough creek, which empties into Green river.
4000 acres on Cumberland road, near Pottinger's Station.
1000 acres in the big bend of Green river, ten miles above Barnett's Station.
1600 acres near Severn's valley, on the waters of Salt river.
3000 acres in Shelby county, joining Leatherman's settlement.
400 acres on main Elkhorn, six miles from Frankfort, 45 acres cleared.

1000 acres in the big bend of Green river, ten miles above Barnett's Station.
1600 acres near Severn's valley, on the waters of Salt river.
3000 acres in Shelby county, joining Leatherman's settlement.
400 acres on main Elkhorn, six miles from Frankfort, 45 acres cleared.
200 acres of an Illinois grant, opposite the Falls of Ohio.
And a large body of land in the big bend of Tennessee river.
This will inform those who incline to purchase, that I have lately returned from exploring most of the above mentioned lands, particularly that on Tennessee—and find it to be a body of soil, timber, water and range, superior to any I have ever seen. The above mentioned tract on Elkhorn, will be either sold or rented.—For terms apply to the subscriber in Lexington.
BENJ. S. COX.
Feb. 2.

FOR SALE,
That noted tract of LAND, Eight's Station, containing four hundred acres, three miles from the Crab orchard, supposed to be equal if not superior to any in the district, and a good part of it would make excellent meadow; the range is good both winter and summer, and from its situation, no doubt will be permanent; well watered with springs; a good art for a distillery, and Dick's river runs through the tract; eighty or ninety acres now in order for cropping. An inalienable title will be made to the purchaser. For terms apply to the Printer here, or to the subscriber at Madison court house.
Spencer Griffin.
April 21.

Three Dollars Reward.
STRAYED from the plantation of Mr. Francis Downing, on Hickman, four miles from Lexington, on the 23rd instant, a dark bay horse, eight or nine years old, nearly fifteen hands high, a blaze and limp, two hind feet white. Whoever will deliver the said horse to Mr. Francis Downing, or to the subscriber, shall have the above reward.
George Heydel.
Lexington, April 23.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.
Two or three Apprentices
To the Carpenter and Shop Joiner's Business. Also two or three
Good Journeymen,
for House work, to whom generous wages will be given.
JOHN SPANGLER.
Lexington, April 12.

Notice,
THAT the subscriber wishes to establish a town on a tract of land called Bullittsburg, in Campbell county, on the Ohio river, directly opposite to Judge Symm's settlement, at the North Bend; and that we will make application to the court of the said county, at their next October court for the purposes aforesaid.
CAVE JOHNSON.
June 24, 1797.

FOR SALE,
SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND ACRES OF VALUABLE LAND,
SITUATED in the counties of Franklin, Clarke, Bourbon, Madison, Madison, Lincoln, Hardin and Greene. The taxes shall be paid, and other encumbrances discharged at the time, and in the manner prescribed by law.

The subscriber, who will hereafter reside in this town, is authorized to dispose of the above mentioned property by a power of attorney, recorded in the office of the court of appeals. As he means to practice law in the adjacent courts, persons desiring to purchase the different tracts, will have an opportunity of contracting with him at any of those places.
Charles W. Bird.

PROPOSALS
For Publishing by Subscription,
A NEAT EDITION OF THE
KENTUCKY LAWS.

IT is proposed, that this edition shall contain only the Laws that are of a general nature, and will consist of the laws lately revised, and to be revised; there will be no more given of local or private laws, than their titles and time of passage. From the best calculation, it will extend to about six hundred pages.

CONDITIONS.
I. This work will be printed in two Numbers, large Octavo, with a neat letter, on good paper, and bound in boards. The first Number to contain all the Laws of a General Nature already revised.
II. The price to Subscribers will be Three Dollars; one half to be paid at the time of subscribing, and the balance on the delivery of the Second Number.
III. The work will be put to press as soon as five hundred copies are furnished for, and the first Number completed with all possible dispatch; the second will be delayed until the revision is finished.
IV. If the Laws do not exceed five hundred Pages, there will be added an appendix, containing an Abstract of the Duties of a Justice of the Peace, taken from the most Approved Authors, with the different town and precincts in that office; as well as the most useful forms of conveyances, &c. The work will also be added, a copious and extensive Glossary, which may be easily to be put to inspection, and the Constitution of this State and the United States will be printed.
V. Those who subscribe for twelve copies shall have one extra.

As the form in which the Acts of Assembly have been printed, renders them not only unhandy to carry about, but a more liable to injury and therefore less durable; and as it is probable that the general laws will hereafter remain a considerable length of time without alteration; it is the object of this work to remedy those evils, by furnishing them in a portable form and of durable materials.
JOHN BRADFORD.

At a Court of Quarter Sessions, held for the county of Fayette, March 18th 1797.
Alexander Cleveland, Complainant,
James Patton, Defendant.
IN CHANCERY.

The said Defendant not having entered his appearance agreeably to law, and the rules of this court—and it appearing that he is not an inhabitant of this state; on the motion of the complainant, by his counsel; it is ordered that the said Defendant do appear here on the first Monday in August next, to answer the complainant's bill—that a copy of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette for two months successively, and published at the door of the Presbyterian meeting-house in the town of Lexington, on some Sunday immediately after divine service, and a copy put up at the door of the court house of this county.
(A Copy.) Tests
LEVI TODD.

STRAYED from Lexington, about the 20th of April last, a small dark red COW, four years old this spring, a piece taken off the under side of each ear, so as to make them in the shape of a Fox's ears. Whoever will deliver said Cow to the subscriber at the office of the Kentucky Gazette, or give such information that he may get her, shall have a reward of Two Dollars.
B. J. Bradford.
Lexington, May 25.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, TRANSMITTING A REPORT, AND SUNDRY DOCUMENTS, FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE, RELATIVE TO THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMISSIONER FOR RUNNING THE BOUNDARY LINE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND EAST AND WEST FLORIDA.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and
Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

I have received information from the commissioner appointed on the part of the United States, pursuant to the third article of our treaty with Spain, that the running and marking of the boundary line between the colonies of East and West-Florida, and the territory of the United States, have been delayed by the officers of his Catholic majesty; and that they have declared their intention to maintain his jurisdiction, and to suspend the withdrawing of his troops from the territory of the United States, until the two governments shall, by negotiation, have settled the meaning of the second article, respecting the withdrawing of the troops, garrisons or settlements of either party in the territory of the other: that is, whether, when the Spanish garrisons withdraw, they are to leave the works standing, or to demolish them; and until, by an additional article to the treaty, the real property of the inhabitants shall be secured; and likewise until the Spanish officers are sure the Indians will be pacific. The two first questions if to be determined by negotiation, might be made subjects of discussion for years, & as no limitation of time can be prescribed to the other, a certainty in the opinion of the Spanish officers (hating the Indians will be pacific, it will be impossible to suffer it to remain an obstacle to the fulfilment of the treaty on the part of Spain.

To remove the first difficulty, I have determined to leave it to the discretion of the officers of his Catholic majesty, when they withdraw his troops from the forts, within the territory of the United States, either to leave the works standing, or to demolish them: and to remove the second, I shall cause an affidavit to be published, and to be particularly communicated to the minister of his Catholic majesty, and to the governor of Louisiana, that the fortiers or occupants of the lands in question shall not be disturbed in their possessions by the troops of the United States; but on the contrary, that they shall be protected in all their lawful claims; and to prevent or remove every doubt on this point, it merits the consideration of Congress, whether it will not be expedient, immediately, to pass a law, giving positive assurances to those inhabitants who by fair and regular grants, or by occupancy, have obtained legal titles or equitable claims to lands in that country, prior to the final ratification of the treaty between the United States and Spain, on the twenty-fifth of April, one thousand seven hundred and ninety six.

This country is rendered peculiarly valuable by its inhabitants, who are represented to amount to nearly four thousand, generally well affected and much attached to the United States, and zealous for the establishment of a government under their authority.

I therefore recommend to your consideration the expediency of erecting a government in the district of the Natchez, similar to that established for the territory north west of the river Ohio, but with certain modifications, relative to titles or claims of land, whether of individuals or companies, or to claims of jurisdiction of any individual state.

JOHN ADAMS.
United States,
12th June, 1797.

REPORT
Of the Secretary of State, to the President of the United States, of the proceedings of Andrew Ellicott, Esquire, Commissioner for running the boundary line between the United States, and East and West Florida.

Department of State, June 10, 1797.
THE Secretary of State respectfully reports to the President of the United States, the substance of the information received the eighth instant, from Andrew Ellicott, Esquire, the commissioner of the United States appointed

to run the boundary line between their territory and his Catholic majesty's colonies of East and West Florida.

Although Mr. Ellicott left Philadelphia, in September 1796, to proceed, by the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, to the Natchez, the place appointed by the treaty with Spain, at which the commissioners of the two governments were to meet, yet owing to the lowness of the waters of the Ohio, he did not reach its mouth until the 10th of December; two days after which both the Ohio and Mississippi were almost frozen over. On the 21st of January, the ice began to give way, and our store-boat arriving on the 28th, proceeded on the 31st for the Natchez. On the 21st of February Mr. Ellicott received a letter, (No. 1.) from his Catholic majesty's governor, Gayoso de Lemos, dated at the Natchez the 17th of February, mentioning the information he had received of his approaching arrival, attended by a military guard and some woodmen, and desiring that the troops might be left about the mouth of Bayou Pierre, signifying for his reason, that thereby every unforeseen misunderstanding between the troops of the two powers would be prevented. With this request, from views of accommodation, Mr. Ellicott complied. Bayon Pierre is about 60 miles above the Natchez.

On the 24th of February, Mr. Ellicott reached the Natchez, and immediately by a letter, acquainted governor Gayoso, of his arrival. The governor on the same day returned an answer, (No. 2.) The day following they had an interview, and fixed on the 10th of March to proceed down the river to Clarksville, near which it was supposed the line would commence. The Monday following, February 27th, Mr. Ellicott wrote a letter, (No. 3.) to the Baron de Carondelet, his Catholic majesty's governor general of Louisiana, and the commissioners named by the court of Spain, for ascertaining the boundary line, to inform him of his arrival at Natchez, as the commissioner of the United States. The Baron's answer, (No. 4.) dated March 1st, was received the 9th, and on the same day governor Gayoso waited on Mr. Ellicott, and informed him, that the Baron, in consequence of interesting concerns below, had declined to attend, and that the whole business had devolved on him. Mr. Ellicott expressed his satisfaction, because he expected that he, governor Gayoso, would immediately be ready to proceed. The governor answered,—"No time shall be lost; but I fear I shall not be ready by the 10th; and although the Baron declines acting, on account of the business which demands his constant attention at Orleans, he is, nevertheless, desirous of having an interview with you, and for that purpose has ordered a galley to be fitted up for your use and accommodation to New Orleans."—Mr. Ellicott considered that the 3d article of the treaty with Spain, required the commissioners for running the boundary line to meet at the Natchez; and that being then at his post, it was his duty to remain there, until the Spanish commissioner should be ready to proceed with him to the place where the line should commence; and therefore he declined the Baron's invitation.

On the 27th of February, Mr. Ellicott encamped at the upper end of the town of Natchez, about a quarter of a mile from the fort occupied by the Spanish troops; & two days after hoisted the flag of the U. States. Upon this he received a verbal message from governor Gayoso, by his aid, major Minor, desiring the flag might be taken down, which Mr. Ellicott declined doing. The request was not repeated. Here Mr. Ellicott began his astronomical observations, and found the hill on which he was encamped to be in latitude 31° 33' 46", or about 39 miles north of the South boundary of the United States.

In this situation, Mr. Ellicott was told alarming stories about the unfavorable disposition of the Indians, under an idea that the United States were mediating their destruction. The whole settlement was for some days swarming with them; and they frequently went about his camp with drawn knives. For his own safety, he frequently issued provisions to them. Thus critically circumstanced, he, on the 11th of March, wrote to governor Gayoso the letter, (No. 5.) to which he received the answer, (No. 6.) But

in the mean time, Mr. Ellicott had sent an express to the commanding officer of his escort (consisting of only 25 men) which, in compliance to the governor's first request, he had left 60 miles up the river, to come down directly to the Natchez.—And being determined not to countermand this order, he, on the 13th, wrote to governor Gayoso the letter, (No. 7.) proposing Bayon's landing, about a mile below his camp, for the station of his escort; but before this letter was sent he had an interview with the governor, who undertook to prove the propriety and necessity of the whole party from the United States, going down to Clark's place, and cloied his reasoning by observing, "That if the escort did land at the Natchez, he should consider it as an insult offered to the king his master." Mr. Ellicott then telling the governor, that he should send him immediately an answer in writing, observed, "I that the desire which was constantly manifested to draw him from that place (the Natchez) appeared very singular, as it was designated in the late treaty between his Catholic majesty and the United States, as the place of meeting for the commissioners; and therefore that he should reject every proposition that was intended to draw him from his present situation, until the commissioner and surveyor on behalf of the crown of Spain, were ready to proceed to business." To which the governor replied, "Sir, you either mistake my meaning, or I have expressed myself very badly. I do not want you to leave this place, but on the contrary, I am desirous for you to take up your residence in my house; you will live there much more comfortable than in a tent." Mr. Ellicott said, "That his tent was much more agreeable than a palace; for in his camp he enjoyed an independence characteristic of the nation he had the honor to represent." The next morning Mr. Ellicott sent his letter, (No. 7.) and the same day received the governor's answer, (No. 8.) expressing his entire satisfaction with Mr. Ellicott's sentiments, as uniformly agreeing with his own, in every thing which could combine the mutual interests of the two nations.

The evening following, (March 15th) Mr. Ellicott's escort arrived at the landing, and the next day went down to the place he had proposed for their station.

The officer of the escort having found in the settlement a number of deserters from the American army, took them up. This occasioned some verbal communications between governor Gayoso and Mr. Ellicott, the former desiring the deserters might be dismissed. Mr. Ellicott thereupon proposed this arrangement: That such deserters from the army of the United States as came into that country, and took the protection of the Spanish government, prior to the time fixed by the treaty for the evacuation of the posts, should, for the present, remain unmolested; but that such as had come to that country since that time, should be liable to be taken and detained.

About the time Mr. Ellicott's escort arrived, the principle part of the artillery was taken out of the fort, and carried to the landing, and every appearance made of a speedy evacuation; but on the 22d of March, great artillery was used in carrying cannon back to the fort, which were immediately remounted. This gave great alarm to the inhabitants of the district, who generally manifested a desire of being declared subjects of the United States, and at once to renounce the Spanish jurisdiction. In order to quiet the minds of the inhabitants, and to be able to give them some reason for the governor's conduct, which now began to be hostile to the United States, Mr. Ellicott, on the 23d of March, wrote the letter, (No. 9.) which was followed by a note, (No. 10.) to which he received the governor's answer, (No. 11.) This answer, containing information that the important business of running the boundary line should soon be commenced, and an assurance that nothing could prevent the religious compliance with the treaty; Mr. Ellicott expressed his satisfaction in his letter to the governor (No. 12.)

It being now reported, that the American troops would be down in a few days, the governor sent by his aid to Mr. Ellicott, an open letter from the governor, directed to captain Pope,

who it was said, commanded these troops, informing him, that for sundry reasons it would be proper, and conducive to the harmony of the two nations, for himself and the detachment under his command, to remain at, or near the place where the letter should meet him; and the posts should be evacuated; and as every preparation was making for that purpose, the delay would be but a few days, when he would be happy to see him at the Natchez. This proposal to captain Pope, the governor in his letter, (No. 13.) desired Mr. Ellicott to second. Upon reading the letter, Mr. Ellicott observed to Major Minor, that it was impossible for him to join in the governor's request to capt. Pope, as it was well known to him, (Mr. Ellicott) that instead of evacuating the posts, they were making them more defensible. However, Mr. Ellicott said, he would write a letter to the officer commanding the detachment, and requested Major Minor (as he was to be the bearer of the governor's letter, to the Walnut Hills) to take charge of it; to which he had no objection. This letter is (No. 14.)

On the 28th of March, the governor issued the proclamation, (No. 15.) bearing the date of March 29th, and another, (No. 16.) bearing the same date, with the avowed object of quieting the minds of the inhabitants; but it produced a contrary effect. As soon as the governor discovered this, he requested two gentlemen of the settlement, to inform Mr. Ellicott, that he, (the governor), had received directions from the general in chief, the Baron de Carondelet, to have the artillery and other military stores expeditiously removed from the forts, which were immediately to be given up to the troops of the United States, upon their arrival. Great pains were taken to inculcate, this report; but it did not remove suspicions. In order, therefore, to obtain a direct explanation, Mr. Ellicott, on the 31st of March, wrote to the governor the letter, (No. 17.) inclosing two paragraphs, (No. 18.) of an address he had received from a number of respectable inhabitants of the district. The governor's answer, (No. 19.) of the same date, confirmed every suspicion, as it contained an explicit declaration, that his general had given him positive orders to suspend the evacuations of the posts until the two governments should determine, whether the works were to be left standing, or to be demolished; and until by an additional article to the treaty, the real property of the inhabitants should be secured; agreeably to his proclamations in which the governor thought proper to tell the inhabitants that negotiations were on foot between his Catholic majesty and the United States, for the adjustment of that and other matters. It may not be improper to remark, that no such negotiation has existed; and that this is the first time that these objections to the evacuation of the posts have been heard of. This peremptory declaration of governor Gayoso requires no comment.

Mr. Ellicott says, that with the exception of about eight persons, including some officers, all the inhabitants of the Natchez district within the limits of the United States are desirous of coming under their jurisdiction, and to have a government established there similar to that north west of the river Ohio. My inquiries enable me to add, that the population amounts to near four thousand souls.

Mr. Ellicott further informs, that he has not only reason to believe, but is certain that many grants for lands in that district, have been given out by the officers of the government of Louisiana, since the ratification of the late treaty, and that their surveyors are now executing the surveys.

On the 14th of April, when Mr. Ellicott was folding up his dispatches, he received from Governor Gayoso the letter No. 20, of that date, complaining of the insult of persons in that district, as an infringement of the rights of his Catholic majesty; and requesting that the persons insulted might be discharged: To which Mr. Ellicott immediately returned the answer, No. 21; observing, that the matter required investigation; but assuring Gov. Gayoso, that he would be careful neither to infringe the rights of the subjects of his Catholic majesty, nor willingly suffer those of the citizens of the United States to be infringed.

The bearer of Mr. Ellicott's dispatch informs me, that before he left the Natchez they had heard that two gun-boats were preparing at New-Orleans to bring up reinforcements; and since his arrival I have received information which, connected with this detail of facts, is entitled to belief, that about the tenth of May, three large boats, full of troops, besides a party by land, set off from New-Orleans for the Natchez. It was added, for the purpose of driving off the continental troops that had taken possession, agreeably to the late treaty.

TIMOTHY PICKERING.
June 12, 1797. I have just received from the Secretary of war, two letters (which I have numbered 22 and 23) dated the 18th of December, 1796, from the officer of his Catholic Majesty, commanding the post at New-Madrid,—one addressed to the late Gen. Wayne, and the other to Lieutenant Taylor; whom the general sent thither with letters, to obtain information relative to the delivery of the posts occupied by his Catholic Majesty's troops, within the territory of the United States; by which it appears, that the evacuation of those posts was at that time proposed to be deferred, merely because the water of the Mississippi was so low as to render the transport of artillery, &c. very difficult and the navigation dangerous.

TIMOTHY PICKERING.

IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE.

BOSTON, June 7.

Yesterday afternoon, arrived here a ship called *Leviathan*, Capt. Prentiss, in 30 days from Liverpool; by whom we have received London papers to May 4th—which contain Paris news to April 28th—much later than before received.—These papers abound with events of the greatest magnitude.

The article most interesting to Americans contains well corroborated accounts that preliminaries of peace had been signed between the Emperor and the French Republic. Duke de Broglie, who had been in the city, had concluded between the Arch-Duke Charles, and Gen. Buonaparte. The events which led to this measure, were an unexampled series of victories by the French army of Italy over the Austrians, in which the latter lost between 15 and 20,000 men in killed, wounded, and prisoners; great quantities of ammunition, military stores, provisions, &c. and two millions worth of quick silver from the mines of Idria. Our corroborations of this intelligence, are:—First, Mr. Fox in the British House of Commons the 2d of May announced the event, and Mr. Pitt did not contradict it.—Second, the French Executive Directory, on the 26th April in a message to the Council of Five Hundred, fays a dispatch from Gen. Moreau, is terminated by the following periphrasis:—

A courier which I received this moment from Gen. Buonaparte, announces me the signing of the preliminaries of peace with the Emperor. This message created the liveliest emotions of joy, as the harbinger of a speedy peace.—Third, the Directory in another message on the same day, to the Council of Five Hundred fays, "The constitution ought not to be put into action until after peace; but every thing announces that this peace will be concluded in less than a month."

It may be necessary here to state that the reason why the Directory did not receive a courier from Buonaparte, announcing the above event as early as Gen. Moreau, was, that Gen. Buonaparte in order to stop the useless effusion of blood, directed the carrier he sent with the intelligence to proceed to Moreau's and Hoche's armies on the Rhine before he went to Paris.—Fourth Gen. Vernier, Governor of Strasburgh, (on the Rhine) announced by the sound of trumpet, on the 4th of April, a letter from Gen. Vandamme, as follows:—"I have the pleasure to inform you, general, that the preliminaries of a peace have just been signed by the army of Italy; and an armistice, has just been proclaimed between the Austrian army, and that of the Rhine and Moselle; and in consequence you will cease all hostilities, and the advanced posts will remain in the same position."

This event caused unusual demonstrations of joy at Strasburgh; which was brilliantly illuminated. At Paris numerous discharges of artillery announced the peace—bells were suspended—and the streets and gardens resounded with the shouts of *Vive la*

Paix! Vive la Republique!—Fitch, Gen. Leciere, arrived at Paris, from the army, left the two generals settling the preliminary terms of peace. Gen. Buonaparte required, that a formal acknowledgement of the French Republic, by the Emperor, should be expunged from the treaty, as the republic stood not in need of it, for its existence. A number of less prominent occurrences, convince us that, peace now exists between the French Republic and the Emperor of Germany.

It will be asked, does the peace include Great-Britain? We can give no decisive answer upon this head.—The Paris paper, of April 26, fays, "The Directory reckons on a peace with England."—And on the 2d of May, the British parliament voted 1,850,000, loan to the Emperor, likewise provisions for guaranteeing 3,500,000. To be raised on account of the Emperor. This was on the day the news arrived of the Emperor's having made peace; the officiality of which Mr. Pitt seemed unfatigued with; but told the house if it was necessary to stop the loan it could be done in any stage of the bill.

The conditions of the peace are variously stated.—Some fays that "Austria consents to the boundaries of the Rhine and the Alps, and the liberty of Lombardy and Mantua." Others state the conditions to be, "1st the Independence of Italy. 2d. the cession of part of Upper Austria to the Emperor. 3d. the expenses of the war to be paid by the Emperor."—These terms are only editorial conjectures.

The French armies of the Upper and Lower Rhine, both passed that river about the 16th April. Gen. Moreau attacked and carried at noon the strong post of Kehl, and at 7 o'clock in the evening planted the tri-colored flag on the battlement of that very Kehl which they defended for fifty-two days, against Prince Charles and all the vigor of his veteran army. Gen. Hoche established his position on the right side of the Rhine, after a pitched battle and three actions, in which he took 7000 prisoners, 27 cannon, 7 standards, and 60 waggons.

NOTICE.

CHARLES EMMETTS.

Has recommended business in the Brick Store opposite the Court house, lately occupied by Hugh M'Duval Esq. where he has to dispose of, a great variety of articles, consisting of DRY GOODS, HARD WARE, QUEEN'S WARE, GROCERIES, And a small quantity of PATENT MEDICINE.

NOTICE.

I hereby given to all persons whom it may concern, that the bonds and accounts of Sarah Shores, executrix of Thomas Shores dec'd are in my possession. All those indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment. If the accounts are not discharged in a short time, they will be put into the hands of proper officers to collect.

John M'Dowell.

June 30. 53c.
Scott County, Ict.
March Court Q. S. 1797.
Harry Innis Esq. complainant.

David Ross, Adm. of John May Defendants,
dec. & als.

In Chancery.

The defendant David Ross, not having entered his appearance, and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this state—on the motion of the complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant, David, do appear here on the fourth Monday in July next, and answer the bill of the complainant, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Kentucky Gazette for two months successively, and also set up at the Court door of the Court house in Georgetown.

(A copy.) To be set up at the Court door of the Court house in Georgetown.

I taken up by the subscriber, on Log lick, on the waters of Red river, Clarke county, a forest mare, about five years old, branded on the near shoulder and buttock S, a three shilling bell on, blaze in her face, her off hind foot white, fourteen and a half hands high; appraised to 20l.

Robert Vice.

I taken up by the subscriber living on the waters of Floyd's fork of Boone's creek, a forest mare, about two years old, with a blaze face, four feet five inches high, no brand appraised to 18l.

Richard Valendingham.
Fayette county, April 8.

LEXINGTON.

Wednesday, July 5, 1797

MUTINY IN THE BRITISH FLEET.

A SERIOUS MUTINY

Broke out in the whole channel fleet the 15th April. On that day, when admiral Bridport ordered the fleet to prepare for sea, instead of weighing anchor, the crew of the Queen Charlotte, gave three cheers as a signal of disaffection—as the ship had been premeditated, the rest of the crew followed: the officers thunder-struck, could do nothing. They were soon all confined and ropes hung from the fore yard arm in terror to the unpopular of the fleet. Deputies from each ship immediately repaired on board Queen Charlotte, a first rate, and the mutiny in consequence of an intemperate procedure of Admiral Gardner, assumed a most alarming prospect.—The demands of the seamen were an advance of pay. of 30s. per month; a due allowance of provisions; a more equal distribution of prize money; and a displacement of several obnoxious officers. These demands created the most alarming apprehension in the British ministry; but they were complied with in their fullest extent.

Admiral Bridport communicated to the crews the concession of the government, and a pardon from the King; on which they all returned to their duty.

The contagion spread through every port in England; but at the sailing of the *Telemaachus*, order had been re-stored.

A new loan for 18,000,000 was carried in the House of Commons, May 2, 1797 against 50.

No intelligence had been received from Mr. Hammond, who had been sent to Vienna on a pacific embassy.

Twenty-one counties, cities and towns have petitioned for peace and the dismissal of Pitt. Other counties, &c. were assembling.

FROM SLEIGH OF JUNE 9.

CADIZ BLOCKADED.

Capt. John Barton, from Cadiz, has positively landed us the following:—"His Britannic Majesty's ship *Cadiz*, left Cadiz, 11th April 1797.

"SIR,—"In consequence of the unprovoked declaration of war from his Catholic Majesty against his Britannic Majesty and the British nation, it is found right that Spain should no longer have any trade.

I have therefore the honor to acquaint you, that no neutral vessel shall hereafter be suffered to enter or leave the port of Cadiz, without having obtained my permission, or that of the commander in chief of the British fleet—that from this moment Cadiz is to be considered as a blockaded port.

"I have the honor to be, &c.

"**HORATIA NELSON.**

"To the Danish Consul."

LEXINGTON LODGE LOTTERY, AND CHANCES OF INSURANCE.

TWELFTH DAY'S DRAWING.

Saturday, July 1.

PRIZES.

Of 20 dollars, No. 879, 1111, 2134, 2654, 987, 1039, 1058, 1055, 1127, 1138, 1351, 1464, 1487, 1594, 1823, 1874, 1918, 2017, 2252, 2418, 2599, 2518, 2593, 2891.

Of 10 dollars, No. 12, 700, 719, 1351, 921, 2632.

Of 6 dollars, No. 456, 567, 570, 2123, 2093, 2973.

BLANKS.

No. 102, 370, 438, 497, 722, 850, 883, 988, 998, 1038, 1046, 1091, 1273, 1424, 1729, 1788, 2074, 2175, 2199, 2225, 2397, 2465, 2519, 2600, 2688, 2691, 2837, 2902, 2969.

THIRTEENTH DAY'S DRAWING.

Monday, July 3.

PRIZES.

Of 25 Dollars, No. 1246, 1639.

Of 20 dollars, No. 168, 1439, 2305, 2995.

Of 15 dollars, No. 1295, 1618, 2113, 2197, 2731.

Of 10 dollars, No. 51, 182, 422, 703, 1063, 1587, 1639, 1975.

Of 6 dollars, No. 57, 288, 307, 627, 849, 899, 1289, 1360, 1307, 1764, 1793, 1959, 2101, 2450, 2604, 2701, 2883.

BLANKS.

No. 7, 93, 99, 130, 150, 282, 285, 352, 627, 1039, 1058, 1055, 1127, 1138, 1351, 1464, 1487, 1594, 1823, 1874, 1918, 2017, 2252, 2418, 2599, 2518, 2593, 2891, 2845, 2838, 2927, 1960.

State of Kentucky.

Washington District ter.

June Term, 1797.

Meredith Hefin, complainant,

AGAINST

Benjamin Fitzjerald, heir at law } Defendants:
to John Fitzjerald dec'd.

In Chancery.

The defendant not having entered his appearance agreeably to an act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state—On the motion of the complainant, by his attorney, it is ordered, that the defendant appear here on the third day of our next October term, and answer the complainant's bill; and that a copy of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette for two months successively, another posted at the door of the court house of Madison county, and that this order be published some Sunday immediately after Divine Service, at the door of the Baptist meeting house in the town of Washington.

(A copy.) To be set up at the Court door of the Court house in Georgetown.

FRANCIS TAYLOR, C. W. D.

Notice is hereby given, that an attachment was issued out of the court of Common Pleas, in and for the county of Washington in the Northwestern territory, returnable on the first Tuesday of September last past, against the lands, tenements, goods, chattels & effects, rights and credits of Edward Harris of Washington, and State of Kentucky, Esquire, (not being a resident at that time within the said territory,) at the suit of William Parker of Allegheny county & commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Gunsmithmaker, which was levied by the Sheriff of the aforesaid county of Washington, on sundry lots and parts of shares of land in the Ohio company, situate in the said county of Washington, as by the return of the said Sheriff will at large appear. And notice is hereby further given, agreeably to the direction of an act of the said territory, that unless the said Harris shall appear, by himself or attorney, to give special bail, to answer to the aforesaid writ within the time by law prescribed, that then judgment will be entered against him by default, and his lands be sold to satisfy all creditors, who shall appear to be justly entitled to a demand thereon, and shall apply for that purpose. Dated at Marietta this 10th day of February 1797.

BENJAMIN IVES GILMAN, Prothonotary.
PAUL FEARING, Attorney.

Notice is hereby given, that an attachment was issued out of the court of Common Pleas, in and for the county of Washington, in the Northwestern territory, returnable on the first Tuesday of September last past, against the lands and tenements, goods, chattels & effects, rights and credits of John May of Bolton, in the commonwealth of Massachusetts, Esquire, (not being a resident at that time within the said territory,) at the suit of James Smith of Harrison county, and State of Virginia, Carpenter, which was levied by the Sheriff of the aforesaid county of Washington, on one share of land in the Ohio company's purchase, which has its eight acre lot, No. 116, and also on a dwelling house in Marietta. And notice is hereby further given, agreeably to the direction of an act of the said territory, that unless the said May shall appear, by himself or attorney, to give special bail, to answer to the aforesaid writ within the time by law prescribed, that then judgment will be entered against him by default, and his lands and house be sold to satisfy all creditors, who shall appear to be justly entitled to a demand thereon, and shall apply for the same. Dated at Marietta, in the Northwestern territory, the 10th day of February 1797.

BENJAMIN IVES GILMAN, Prothonotary.
PAUL FEARING, Attorney.

Notice.

THAT the commissioners appointed by the county court of Bourbon under the act of assembly entitled "an act to ascertain the boundaries of land and for other purposes, will meet on Tuesday the eighth day of August, if fair, if not, the next fair day, at an improvement made by John Holder, in a preemption of 400 acres of land, on one of the West branches of Licking creek, about six miles east of Bryan's station—then and there to take the depositions of witnesses, and do such other acts as may be thought necessary and in conformity to the said recited act.

JOHN KEITH.

FAYETTE COUNTY,
May Court of Quarter Sessions, 1797.

John Smith complainant,

AGAINST

Ferry Brothers, James Brillon and Agnes Brillon, Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

The defendants in this cause not having entered their appearance agreeably to law, and the rules of this court, and it appearing that they are not inhabitants of this commonwealth; on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that they appear here on the second Monday in August next, to answer the complainant's bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Kentucky Gazette for two months successively, and published at the door of the Pleistery meeting-house in the town of Lexington, on some Sunday immediately after divine service, and a copy be set up at the door of the court house in this county.

(A Copy.) To be set up at the Court door of the Court house in Georgetown.

LEVI TODD, C. C.

